

## FOREIGN ILLITERATES COMMON PREY IN U. S.

Aliens Return to Their Native Land on Call.

### POSITION OF UNIONS UPHELD.

Government Report Shatters Claim of Those Who Oppose Immigration Restriction and Literacy Test Urged by A. F. of L.

Washington.—The federal bureau of naturalization, department of labor, makes public much interesting information in a report on its work of "making citizens out of the raw material of the resident foreigner."

The figures refute claims made by opponents of immigration restriction and a literacy test, urged by the American Federation of Labor. These opponents have pictured immigrants from certain sections of Europe as imbued with the lofty purpose of coming to America to establish a home and assist in the work of developing freedom and democracy for all men.

These oratorical effusions are not supported by the bureau's cold declaration that foreign illiterates maintain their allegiance to European potentates and that these illiterates are an easy prey to exploiters.

It is stated that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens, and that the foreign body has been increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since that time.

The report shows that during the past nine years upwards of 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship papers. One-half of these have been declared to be either morally or mentally unfit.

The bureau makes this comment on the large number of non-citizens in this country:

"By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recently, reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties. It is well known that large numbers returned immediately upon the call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties, personal, family, industrial, and others which have grown up in this country, for the stronger call of allegiance to the foreign sovereignty. This was the case prior to the great war of Europe, in the lesser wars among the Balkan States."

The following statement by the bureau is an unqualified indorsement of the position taken by organized labor in its advocacy of a literacy test for immigrants:

"Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,650,361 are classed as illiterate. These illiterates are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives, as well, at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however unscrupulous or unnatural."

## PEOPLE SHOULD CONTROL THE LABOR EXCHANGE

San Francisco.—The people should control labor exchanges, declares Secretary of Labor Wilson in a speech before the labor exchange conference which included federal, State and municipal officials.

The cabinet official said: "The need of labor exchanges has been clearly demonstrated. Private labor exchanges came into existence because there was a need for clearing houses for labor. There never would have been a need for municipal labor exchanges had it not been for the fact that the private exchanges had been abused."

"The suspicion which exists on the part of labor organizations is due to the fact that in many instances these private labor exchanges have fleeced the workmen and furnished strikebreakers, wagebreakers and hour-increasers to private concerns. It is within the power of the people to control municipal labor exchanges, and thus controlled, they can never be used for any other purposes than those for which they are designed."

### PRINTERS SELECT BALTIMORE.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Baltimore was selected as the 1916 meeting place by the International Typographical Union convention, in session here recently. A proposal to increase salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer was non-concurred in. The plan to make the secretary of unions of less than 100 members a convention representative by virtue of his office was defeated. Amendments to the priority and six-day laws were ordered submitted to a referendum. The convention unanimously voted to strike out the word "female" wherever it appears in the constitution and by-laws of the organization and substitute the word "woman."

## COAL MEN WANT COSSACKS

Denver, Colo.—Coal operators and their allies in this State are now engaged in a campaign of education on the benefits of a State constabulary. Advocates of the Cossack system are alive to the fact that they have discredited the State militia and this unit of our national defense is having a hard time living down its connection with events in southern Colorado.

The Rocky Mountain News, published in this city, is one of the leaders in the Cossack campaign, and the following editorial plea is a sample of the clever preliminary moves that are being cautiously made:

"Pennsylvania is the founder of a State constabulary system and although it met with much opposition at the beginning, it is now accepted by both sides as an advantage over the former manner of meeting disputes with professional strike-breakers, deputy sheriffs sworn in for the occasion and special police. The constabulary is composed of men chosen for a purpose, without prejudice or partisanship. Their duty is to keep the peace. They take no part in the controversies that have arisen and remain impartial."

"This movement for States to establish a constabulary that would take charge of intercounty matters is gaining strength for another reason. The State militia is becoming more of a national defense organization and is dependent upon the war department and the federal treasury for a portion of its subsistence and extension. When a State militia has to do police duty and in some manner takes sides in an industrial-political controversy, its standing as an army of national defense is hurt. Many citizens would gladly serve in a national guard that would hesitate to join an organization that is liable to be called out any day to quell a local disturbance or take issue with a labor strike."

### PULLMAN HEADS REBUKED.

Chicago.—The Pullman company board of directors has refused to act on the matter of granting wage increases to its sleeping car porters and conductors, which Chairman Walsh of the commission on industrial relations interprets as an affront at the commission because of its recent investigation of the Pullman company.

Chairman Walsh said: "The company's failure to act, after the assurance of Mr. Lincoln, chairman of the company's board of directors, that he would bring up the matter at the next meeting of the board, and after his own admission that part of the company's huge profits were derived by underpayment of its faithful employees, can be explained only by the indifference and disregard of its wealthy directors as to the well-being of the faithful employees who man its cars. To refuse justice to these employees because of pique at the action of this commission in exposing conditions of employment in its car service, is a policy that needs no comment."

### MISSOURI UNIONISTS TO MEET.

Moherly, Mo.—The annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor will be held in this city, beginning Monday, September 20. It is expected that fraternal delegates will be present from the farmers' organizations, from the State Federations of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas, and from the Women's Trade Union League.

### OPPOSE LEASE SYSTEM.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of Alabama convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the abolishment of the convict lease system and the placing of these convicts upon the public roads. This question is now being considered by the State legislature.

### FARMERS VOTE TO AFFILIATE.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Farmers' Society of Equity, which met in this city, voted to affiliate with the Montana State Federation of Labor.

### AGAINST GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

San Francisco.—The convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific district, denounced the grand jury system as "a relic of medieval times," which permits no defendant to question the partiality of its members.

Resolutions adopted by the convention declare that the powers of wealth, through their vast property rights, have usurped control of the grand jury system, so that it has become "a new form of the inquisition."

### NEW CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Secretary Duffy, of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announces that the following locals were organized last month: Fall River, Mass. (Portuguese); Okechobee, Fla.; Atchison, Kan.; Prince George, Canada; Enid, Okla.; Baltimore, Md. (shipwrights); Portland, Me.; Martinez, Cal.; Hoboken, N. J. (ship carpenters).

## WOMEN PAID SAME AS MEN FOR SAME CLASS OF WORK

Novel Change of Employment and Wage Systems in State Institutions.

### PROMOTION WAGE SCALE PLAN

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Women employees of Illinois will receive the same pay as men doing the same class of work, beginning with September 1.

This step, together with radical changes affecting 3,500 employees and more than 20,000 wards of the State in the twenty-one charitable institutions, was decided on yesterday at a conference of the members of the State Board of Administration.

They named a new superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. He is Edwin M. Van Petten, of Bloomington, former city superintendent of schools at Bloomington and Joliet.

"The revolutionizing of the employing and wage system in the twenty-one State institutions," President Kern said, "has been under consideration for some time."

### Changes in Rules.

Four distinct "advance steps," as Kern explained, were made, as follows:

1. The minimum wages for men and women in all the State institutions to be the same for the same class of work.

2. All employees to be given one day of rest in seven, in addition to the two weeks' vacation annually. Under the old system they had the two weeks' vacation, but worked seven days a week.

3. A promotional wage scale whereby all employees will automatically receive higher wages as their term of service lengthens.

4. The change from night to day service to be made hereafter each week instead of monthly.

### For New Standard.

"There is no reason," said President Kern, "why a nurse in these State institutions should not receive as high wages as the men attendants for the same class of work."

"It should have been recognized long ago."

"We believe that we are establishing the right standard this time and that it will tend to increase efficiency in all the institutions."

### Promotion Plan.

"We are working out the promotional wage scale, which we believe to be another step in the right direction."

"Instead of leaving the question of wages to the superintendents, we believe this plan will work much better, as the employees will always have an incentive, for the longer they work, provided they are faithful and efficient, the higher will be their wages."

"What we are trying to do is to make the work attractive to both men and women employees in these great charitable institutions by treating the employees like human beings and giving them something to work for."

### UNIONISM BENEFITS ALL.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 21.—After referring to the reforms inaugurated by the trade union movement, in a "labor forward" address in this city, Secretary Taylor of the State federation of labor, said:

"The indirect results of these beneficent measures have left their impress on the character of the worker, elevated his standard of living, ennobled his ideals, thus leading to a general elevation of the workers' environment, both in the home and in the shops and mills."

### WILL INTERPRET AWARD.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Representatives of the federal department of labor have arranged for the re-assembling of the arbitration board which recently made an award in the case of western railroads versus their firemen and engineers. The board will adjust a number of questions the two parties to arbitration could not agree upon when they undertook to apply the recent award on the various railroads.

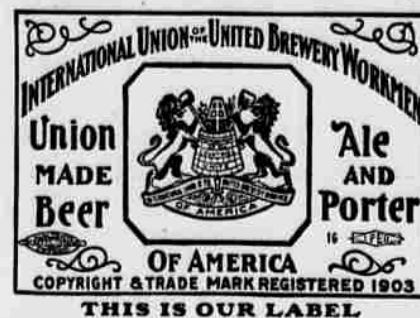
### SMELTER TRUST PAYS DAMAGES.

Denver.—The American Smelting and Refining Company has paid the federal government \$112,766 as damages and rent for the use of 3,475 acres of Southern Colorado coal lands valued at \$1,000,000. The government discovered that the land has been secured through the use of "dummy" entrymen.

### WHAT "LABOR" INCLUDES.

San Francisco.—"The labor question is as big, as broad, as deep, as extensive as human activity," said Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a speech in this city. "If you take as your definition of labor any physical or mental activity, not exclusively for pleasure, then you have some conception of the breadth of the movement which takes into consideration and seeks to handle properly all these activities. The most important function, the most important thing growing out of the creation of the new federal department of labor, is that from now on labor has a voice in the councils of our Nation."

## VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND

## PERSONAL LIBERTY

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As a guarantee that it is Union Made

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BUY IT FROM YOUR FRIENDS  
THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.  
PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820

## FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST MAKES THE BEST BREAD

## STRIKE IS SETTLED IN K. C. TERMINAL

Washington.—The strike of the shopmen employed by the Kansas City Terminal Company was one of the most important cases handled by the federal department of labor is the report of William Blackman, commissioner of conciliation, representing the department.

The strike was caused by the company discharging thirty-four workers and a committee which asked the management to accept working rules agreed to by nine railroads. With the assistance of Commissioner Blackman an agreement was reached whereby all discharged men and the strikers returned to work, and within sixty days negotiations between the company and representatives of the employees will undertake to adopt a set of shop rules, conditions of employment, hours of service, wages, rates, etc., which can be mutually agreed upon. The importance of this strike is indicated by the federal commissioner's statement that the company takes care of twelve railroads running into the city, and if the controversy were not adjusted it was liable to eventually include 40,000 workers, followed by all the evils of a general strike.

## TO AMEND REFERENDUM LAW.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas State Federation of Labor has initiated a petition for amendments to the present initiative and referendum law, which has been weakened by a State Supreme Court ruling that the legislature may attach the word "emergency" to any legislation, thereby preventing its reference to the people.

## DANGERS IN INDUSTRY.

Altoona, Pa.—Seven Pennsylvania railroad trackmen were killed near Mount Union, in the early morning, last week, when a passenger train, running at a high rate of speed through a dense fog, crashed into them. The engineer was seriously injured.

## STRIKEBREAKERS FINED.

Worcester, Mass.—Two strikebreakers employed by the Rice, Barton & Males Machine and Iron Company were each fined \$50 for carrying concealed weapons without permits.

## STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

San Francisco.—Officers of the California State Federation of Labor have issued a call for the sixteenth annual convention, to be held at Santa Rosa, beginning Monday, October 4.

## LABOR EXPLOITATION SCHEME IS BLOCKED

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 21.—An attempt to exploit labor and Mexicanize West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio mines has been blocked by State officials and federal immigration inspectors. These officials notified a labor agency in this city that was advertising for 15,000 Mexicans to work in various eastern mines, that it must qualify under the Texas law governing employment agencies. A refusal to qualify was followed by arrests. One of the promoters committed suicide. Several hundred Mexicans lost \$2 apiece. The offer attracted German sailors, who have been interned since last spring, but these workers were suspicious and they conferred with trade unionists.

The contract Mexicans were called upon to sign provided that each signer should work for the company "that advances the transportation until such transportation and all other expenses connected therewith are paid in full."

It was further agreed that the worker should pay the labor agency 5 per cent of his earnings for a period of 12 months, this money to be taken from the envelope of the worker and forwarded every month to the agent.

The collapse of the scheme has resulted in several hundred Mexicans being left destitute in this city.

## BUILDING PERMITS

Residence—Alterations in and addition to building at 1018 Freeman avenue. Owner, B. H. Rohde; architect, A. Kunz, Jr., 955 W. Court street, Cincinnati. O. Contracts awarded as follows: Cellar work, E. Budke; brick work, Wahoff & Stoepfel; carpenter work, Val Fussner; iron work, Fening & Co.; plumbing, Happe Bros.

Residence—A 2½-story brick and stucco residence to be built at 3203 Menlo avenue. Owner, Rutherford H. Cox; architects, Zettel & Rapp, Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati. Contract for carpenter work awarded to George E. Hamby and for iron work to the L. Schreiber & Sons Co.

Residence—A stucco residence, 75x45 feet in dimensions, to be built on Betula avenue, in the Avon Hills subdivision. Owner, F. R. Toewater; architect, G. C. Burroughs, Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati. O. Contracts awarded as follows: Foundation, Dennis Flaherty; cement work, Chas. V. Maescher & Co.; brick work, August Schulte; carpenter work, mill work and stairs, the Leibold-Gott Building Co.; plastering, Werkowitz & Meier; tile, A. Schirmer; electric work, A. Wottitz; plumbing, Schuster & Wagner; painting, Boardman & Co.